Vol. XI. No. 56

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1797.

Wanted, as an Aſſiſtant

Teacher in the Pittſburgh Academy, a perſon who reads and ſpells the Engliſh language with accuracy, writes a fair hand, and is well acquainted with Arithmetic and the practical branches of the Mathematics. It will be alſo neceſſary that he produce teſtimonials of his qualifications as a teacher, and a perſon of good character.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, an indented ſervant man named John Fordice, a German, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, had on when he went away a dreſs in every reſpect that of a ſoldier. He took with him two ruffled ſhirts, a white waiſtcoat, and a pair of white overalls, is fond of ſtrong drink, & when intoxicated very talkative, is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Baltimore. Whoever ſecures him in any jail ſhall have the above reward.

CLAI WELLS.

May 26, 1797.

Holland Company Lands.

THE ſubſcribers being concerned in the ſettlement of a large and valuable body of lands for the Holland Company, are prepared to offer liberal terms to actual ſettlers.

Theſe lands are ſituate principally on the waters of French and Cuſſewago creeks, in the county of Allegheny, and extend northward within ten miles of Preſqu'ſle. The whole is divided into tracts of about 400 acres, a part of each tract will be given to ſettlers gratis, and an additional part ſold at a low rate and on long payments. A liberal ſupply of proviſions will be given on credit to thoſe who may require them.

Cuſſewago (or Meadville) ſituate on French creek, at its junction with Cuſſewago creek (and about 100 miles north from Pittſburgh, and 40 ſouth from Preſqu'ſle) contains at this time about 50 dwelling houſes, as alſo an excellent griſt and ſaw mill, and a number more ſaw mills are expected to be raiſed in different parts of the country this ſummer.

From the many advantages for trade and of ſoil and climate, thoſe who are deſirous of becoming Inhabitants on eaſy terms, will find it their intereſt to ſettle in this country.

For further particulars apply to either of the ſubſcribers at Cuſſewago (or Meadville) or in its neighbourhood.

SAMUEL B. FOSTER.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

Cuſſewago, May 1, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable tract of land ſituate on the Youghiogany river, adjoining the Town of Eaſt Liberty, four miles from Connel's Town three and an half miles from Lamb's Forge, and ſix miles from Maſon's furnace, in Fayette county, Frank in township, containing 300 acres, about 70 acres of excellent river bottom, 50 of which is cleared and under good fence, 40 acres of meadow can be cleared, equal to any on the river; alſo an excellent ſaw mill in good repair; a young orchard of about 50 apple trees. There is a forge now building within a mile and an half of the tract. A clear deed will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 8, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the Court Houſe in Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th of June next, a certain improvement and tract of land ſituate in Benjamin Stokely's, ſurveyor, diſtrict, about 7 miles from Fort Franklin, on the public road leading from thence to Cuſſewago, called the 7 mile ſpring, containing 400 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of James Patterſon, by

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, May 25, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington township, Weſtmoreland county, on the 27th of April laſt, a black Horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder I. G. a white ſpot on the ſame ſide under the collar, a blaze in his face, and a lump between his noſtrils, had been ſhod all round with ſteel ſteed ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES M'CULLOCH, Diſtiller.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living near Hill's mill on Redſtone creek, Fayette county, and Franklin township, a dark bay Horſe, 15 or 16 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, ſhod all round, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LENNING.

April 20, 1797.

Entered with the ſubſcriber, woodranger for the county of Allegheny, a black Mare, 5 or 6 years old, ſhe trots, no brand or ear mark; ſhe is docked, and has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

May 22, 1797.

Was Found,

ON the 16th inſtant, in the Monongahela river, a little below Henderſon's Ferry, a Croſcut SAW. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges may have it again, by apply to JOHN MILLER, next door but one to ſaid Ferry.

Pittſburgh, May 24, 1797.

N. B. Was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 9th inſt. near the ſame place where the ſaw was found, a ſmall raft of Fence Rails.—Any perſon who will give information either of the thief or rails, ſhall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

Grammar School.

THE *ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry township, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable, may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE-OFFICE, March 14th, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING procured to be tranſcribed a copy of the act, of the 31 inſtant, repealing the tax upon ſpirits from domeſtic materials, I have ſent to you by the late mail, a number of printed copies thereof.

This act may be conſidered as ſupplementary to, and alterative of the ſyſtem compriſed in the proceeding acts in relation to the revenue from ſpirits and ſtills. You will perceive that it has no particular relation to ſpirits from foreign materials, nor to the ſtills employed to make the ſame.

Sect. 1, goes to abolish, after the next month of entry (June 1797) the duty upon ſpirits from domeſtic materials made in the country, that is in all places out of, or not in a city, town, or village. It likewiſe aboliſhes the duty upon all ſpirits made in thoſe town ſtill houſes, in which the whole capacity of the ſtill is leſs than four hundred gallons. But it leaves the duty of ſeven cents to be paid, in virtue of former laws, at all town ſtill houſes, whoſe ſtills are employed on domeſtic materials, and are of the capacity of four hundred gallons, or more. In theſe laſt large town ſtill houſes, therefore, diſtiller's books are to be kept and rendered as uſual, and as in the metalick diſtilleries. But the obligation to keep a diſtiller's book, will ceaſe after the 30th of June next, in regard to all ſtills and diſtillers in the country, and that part of the city, town, or village diſtillery, whoſe whole ſtills are leſs than four hundred gallons. This circumſtance will give great eaſe and relief from trouble and difficulty, as well to the officers, as to the owners of ſtills, in the country diviſions.

Sect. 2, preſerves the old monthly rate of duty of ten cents only in the caſe of a licence for a ſingle month. But if a ſingle licence be taken for two months, the diſtiller is to pay but eighteen cents. Two ſeparate and conſecutive monthly licences will ſtill be ten cents each. No continuation of a monthly licence can be had after its iſſue. It is only for one complete and regular licence, including in the book, at two months at the time of iſſuing it, that the rate of nine cents for each of the two months, or eighteen cents per gallon for the whole time, can be accepted by the collector, and ſo of other terms. This ſection proceeds to diminiſh the monthly rate in proportion to the increaſed number of months included in one licence, until the ſame ends with forty two cents per gallon for ſix months licence. There is alſo given the privilege of a ſpare licence, or licence for a ſtill lying by, at the rate of five cents per gallon for four months, at the time of iſſuing it, but this is to be aſcertained by oath or affirmation of the diſtiller, and ſuch ſtills muſt be marked. The collectors and diſtillers will attend and conform to the whole exactly.

Sect. 3, beſtows the benefit of the licence to attach to, and accompany the ſtill in the hands of ſucceſſive owners, but requires the ſeller or other diſpoſer of the ſame to give to the reveneu officer within whoſe juriſdiction the ſtill is worked, notice of the ſale, before delivery, that the licence may be indorſed on the back of the licence and entered to the new owner, with the ſame record to be kept with its date, by a memorandum in the book of entries of ſtills.

Sect. 4, is very important, and eſſentially fixes a penalty of forty two cents per gallon for working without licence. It is conceived, that *the election to ſtill by licence*, muſt be *regularly* made *as heretofore* in June, to cauſe this double penalty to accrue. It is important that the collectors and diſtillers ſhould be aware, that the annual duty of forty four cents ariſes under the firſt ſection of the act of May, 1792, in all cates of beginning to diſtill with a *ſtill not entered* ſtill, which the owner has not *in time* notified *an election* to employ under *a licence*. The check upon fraudulent diſtillation, ariſing from the authority to refuſe a new licence to a diſtiller, who ſhall not have paid for a former licence, is very important.

Sect. 5, extends the aid of all the unrepealed and unaltered proviſions in the former ſpirit and ſtill laws, to the objects of the act of the third of March, 1797. It will be very prudent in the officers near the places of exportation on the ſea coaſt, & on the Weſtern waters, to mark the courſe of the drawback buſineſs, with a conſtant and particular attention; and to report the ſame from time to time. It may be perverted to the great injury of the revenue.

This letter has been detained a few days for the Attorney General's opinion upon the preſent validity of the cluſe of 1792, impoſing the annual duty on the unlicenced ſtills of *non electing* diſtillers.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervt.

(Signed) TENCH COXE,

Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

The SUPERVISOR.

Preſident's Speech

To both Houſes of Congreſs, on Tueſday the 16th of May.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE poſtponed inconveniencies to the members of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this ſeaſon of the year, are ſo obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occaſion, which has rendered the convention of Congreſs indiſpenſable.

It would have afforded me, the higheſt ſatisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you, on a reſtoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whoſe animoſities have endangered our tranquility—But we have ſtill abundant cauſe of gratitude to the Supreme Diſpoſer of national bleſſings, for general health and proſperous ſeaſons; for domeſtic and ſocial happineſs; for the rapid progreſs and ample acquiſitions of induſtry, through extenſive territories, for civil, political, and religious liberty;—while other ſtates are deſolated with foreign war, or convulſed with inteſtine diviſions, the United States preſent the pleaſing proſpect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally ſatiſfied with the poſſeſſion of their rights, neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations: ſolicitous only for the maintenance of order and juſtice, and the preſervation of liberty: increaſing daily in their attachment to a ſyſtem of government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from the reaſon and reſting on the ſolid foundation; the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I ſhall be obliged, to turn your thoughts to other circumſtances, which admoniſh us, that ſome of theſe felicities may not be laſting;—but if the tide of our proſperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumſpection becomes us, that we may meet our reverſes with fortitude, and extricate ourſelves from their conſequences, with all the ſkill we poſſeſs, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congreſs information of the ſtate of the union, and recommending to their conſideration ſuch meaſures, as appear to me, to be expedient or neceſſary, according to my conſtitutional duty, the cauſes and the object of the preſent extraordinary ſeſſion will be explained.

After the Preſident of the United States, had made information that the French government, had expreſſed ſerious diſcontents, at ſome proceedings of the government of the United States, affecting the intereſts of France, the Directory had appointed to ſend to that country a new miniſter, fully inſtructed to enter into ſuch amicable explanations, and to give ſuch ſatisfactory aſſurances, as might happily remove the diſcontents and ſuſpicions of the French government and vindicate the conduct of the United States.—For this purpoſe he ſelected from among his fellow citizens, a character whoſe integrity, talents, experience, and ſervices, had placed him in the rank of the moſt eſteemed and reſpected in the nation. The direct object of his miſſion, was expreſſed in his letter of credence to the French Republic, being "to maintain that good and ſtanding, which from the commencement of the alliance had ſubſiſted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impreſſions: baniſh ſuſpicions, and reſtore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his inſtructions were to the ſame effect "faithfully to repreſent the diſpoſition of the government, and people of the United States, their deſire on being one, to remove jealouſies, and obviate complaints, by ſhewing that they were groundleſs, to reſtore that mutual confidence which had been ſo unfortunately, and injuriouſly impaired, and to explain the relative intereſts of both countries and the real ſentiments of his own."

A miniſter thus ſpecially commiſſioned, it was expected, would have proved the inſtrument of reſtoring mutual confidence between the two republics; the firſt ſtep of the French government correſponded with that expectation; a few days before his arrival at Paris, the French miniſter of foreign relations informed the American miniſter, then reſident at Paris, of the formalities to be obſerved by himſelf in taking leave, and by his ſucceſſor preparatory to his reception.—Theſe formalities they obſerved; and on the ninth of December preſented officially to the miniſter of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recal, the other a copy of his letters of credence. They were laid before the executive directory two days af-

rds, the minister of foreign relations; med the recalled American minister, the Executive Directory had determined o receive another minister plenipotenti- from the United States until after the ss of grievances demanded of the Ame- government, and which the French ublic had a right to expect from it.— American minister immediately endea- ed to ascertain whether by refusing to ve him, it was intended that he should e from the territories of the French Re- lic, and verbal answers were given that was the intention of the Directory. For wn justification he desired a written an- ; but obtained none until towards the of January; when receiving notice in ing to quit the territories of the Repub- he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he posed to wait for instructions from this rnment. During his residence at Paris, ls of hospitality were refused him, and was threatened with being subjected to jurisdiction of the minister of police— with becoming firmness he insisted on protection of the law of nations, due to as the known minister of a foreign power. will derive further information from his atches which will be laid before you.

s it is often necessary that nations should t, for the mutual advantage of their af- , and especially to accommodate and minate differences, and as they can treat by ministers, the right of embassy is l known, and established by the law and ge of nations; the refusal on the part of nce to receive and hear our minister is n the denial of a right; but the refusal eceive him, until we have acceded to r demands without discussion, and with- investigation, is to treat us, neither as s, nor as friends, nor as a foreign state. With this conduct of the French govern- nt, it will be proper to take into view, public audience given to the late minis- of the United States on his taking leave he Executive Directory. The speech of president discloses sentiments more a- ning than the refusal of a minister, be- se more dangerous to our independence union; and at the same time studiously rked with indignities towards the govern- nt of the United States. It evinces a dis- ition to separate the people of the United tes from the government; to persuade m that they have different affections, nciples and interests, from those of their ow citizens, whom they themselves have osen to manage their common concerns, d thus to produce divisions fatal to our ce. Such attempts ought to be repelled, th a decision which shall convince France d the world, that we are not a degraded ople; humiliated under a colonial spirit fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be e miserable instruments of foreign influence d regardless of national honor, character d interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown veil over these transactions, if it had been ssible to conceal them—but they have ffed on the great theatre of the world in e face of all Europe and America, and with ch circumstances of publicity and solemni- , that they cannot be disguised, and will t soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a ound in the American breast;——— is my sincere desire, however, that it may healed—It is my sincere desire, and in is I presume I concur with you, and with r constituents, to preserve peace and endship with all nations, and believing at neither the honor, nor the interest of e United States absolutely forbid the re- tition of advances for securing these desir- le objects with France, I shall institute a sh attempt at negociation, and shall not il to promote and accelerate an accommo- tion, on terms compatible with the rights, ties, interests, and honor of the nation— we have committed errors, and these can demonstrated, we shall be willing to cor- ct them; if we have done injuries, we shall willing on conviction to redress them, and ual measures of justice we have a right to pect from France and every other nation. he diplomatic interest between the United tes and France being at present suspended e government has no means of obtaining ficial information from that country; ne- ertheless there is reason to believe, that the xecutive Directory passed a decree on the cond of March last, contravening in part e treaty of amity and commerce of one housand seven hundred and seventy eight, jurious to our lawful commerce and en- angering the lives of our citizens—A copy f this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all ur differences with France by amicable ne- ociation, the progress of the war in Europe, e depredations on our commerce, the per- nal injuries to our citizens, and the gene- al complexion of affairs, render it my in- ispensable duty to recommend to your con- deration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has come an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the ealth, and finances, or the strength and sources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening wide field for fisheries, navigation, and ommerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize o these objects; any serious and permanent njury to commerce would not fail to pro- uce the most embarrassing disorders: to prevent it from being ultimately destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility; which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power next to the militia is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the union, would have been sufficient to have baffled, many formidable transportations of troops, from one state to another, which were then practised; our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily, and extensively as the present crisis demands—Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper, yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusions with the powers at war, contravening the act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers of war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens it appears to me necessary, to equip the frigates, and provide others vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of Congress to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardor and courage of the people, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion: nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal sea ports demands your consideration; and as our country is vulnerable in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure, which even in time of universal peace ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws, for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country efficacious. Although it is very true, that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them—it is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts, made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them; however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world, will consider the United States of America as forming a weight, in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected, it would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least it we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale; it is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies, and pursuits; at the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them, as exigencies shall be found to require; the preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expences, will of course call for your serious attention—although the imposition of new burthens, cannot be in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country imposes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster, and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary—but to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty—

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States, will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice, or whether by surrendering themselves, to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country, devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed, the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance, of my fellow citizens on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate or abandon a cause in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established: or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 1.

THE Hamburgh mail which was due, arrived this morning.

Letters from Vienna, of the 15th ult. mention that reinforcements were marching both to the army Italy and the Rhine.

The Emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic Empire.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts of the armies, which had in general terminated favourably to the Austrians.

IRISH INSURRECTION—Quelled.

Dispatches from Lord Camden, L. L. of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland, contain the agreeable information, that the insurrection in the northern parts of that Kingdom, had been entirely quelled.

Interesting English Affairs.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, March 23.—Lord Oxford, in a maiden speech moved an address to H. M. for peace with France. The distress of the country was his inducement.—The Duke of Norfolk declared ministers had lost all public confidence. Earl Guilford supported the address. It was opposed by Lords Grenville, Barrington, Morton, Spencer, Carlisle, and Coventry, principally on the idea, that the French Directory did not wish for peace. The motion was negatived 53 to 18.

PEACE——WAR.

House of Commons, March 29.——Mr. Pollen rose to apprise the House of his intention to bring forward a motion, of great importance to the country, in doing this he disclaimed the idea of [illegible] or provoking irritation in the public mind; the state of affairs required, in his opinion, an immediate revival of the negociations for peace; and if the enemy refused to listen to moderate and honorable propositions, he trusted that the House would afford a cordial co operation with ministers, in a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was therefore his intention to move on Friday, April 7th, That an address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to renew the negociation for peace, or to declare explicitly his reasons for carrying on the war.

March 31.

CHANGE of MINISTRY.

It is strongly reported that an entire new arrangement of administration is now under the consideration of his Majesty, and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends who, as has been more than once asserted, never wished to keep in place, to be the means of protracting a peace whenever there was a possibility of obtaining it upon just and honorable terms.

Lord Thurlow & the Marquis Lansdowne it is said, are engaged with the King in the arrangement of the new administration, of which themselves are to form two of the principal supports.

American Intelligence.

HARTFORD, May 15.

SPEECH

Of his Excellency Governor WOLCOTT, to both Houses of the Legislature on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

BY the favor of Divine Providence the internal affairs of the state continue prosperous and happy. The unprovoked aggressions, made under the authority of the French nation, on our external commerce, by which we are affected in common with the other of the United States, have occasioned such an extensive destruction of property, diminution of national revenue, that the losses resulting therefrom will admit of no easy calculation. Should these depredations continue the reduction of our exports, & of the prices of our productions, and the check which will be given to enterprize and industry, will be injuries which will be very sensibly felt. There are, however, evils of still greater magnitude which the conduct is probably intended to produce; but which it will be more in the power of our country to prevent.

We may trust that no sacrifices may be thought too dear to be made, rather than resign our national character, and our absolute independence.

As the obtaining of redress for national injuries, and providing for our general security, are subjects which fall under the cognizance of our national government, no other cures are therefore incumbent on us relative thereto, but as members of the union, to carry into effect such measures, as the national administration shall prescribe. It may however, be expedient to attend to such equipments of the military force of the state as may place it in a condition to act most extensively when legally required—and to provide such necessary means for our local defence as the national government may not probably afford.

By the last returns of the militia of the state there can be no doubt but there are many valuable arms in their hands, though not an adequate supply of such as may be depended upon for actual service. There appeared to be a very considerable deficiency of cartridges—owing, it is said, to the great scarcity and hardness of powder. The other equipments are very considerable, but not complete.

It appears that some of the Matross Companies are provided with brass field pieces—but others are partially supplied. None probably with powder and ball sufficient for actual service. Justice requires me to observe that great military ambition, & regard to subordination appear in the militia, and that no doubt exists of their promptitude to defend, when required, those rights which they were constituted to preserve.

It is further proper for me to notice, that there are no military magazines established in the state—and, although the general government has offered some protection to the important port of New-London, yet that we have a number of other ports in the state of considerable consequence which are not furnished with such heavy and efficient artillery as are necessary for their effectual defence.

In this view of our military arrangements and equipments, and the general aspect of our national affairs, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature the expediency of appropriating such part of our resources as may be necessary to place the state in a more adequate condition of defence.

We shall be happy if there be ground to believe that better reflections will restrain the pursuits of the nation by whose conduct we more especially suffer. But, when a nation shall assume the power to limit and de-

...fect their firſt hoſtile deſigns by acts of gene-...al plunder, not only in violation of the laws ...of nature & nations, but of treaties & a pro-...feſſed friendſhip, it will be difficult to aſcer-...tain any known principles by which their conduct will be regulated, or the limits they will impoſe on their ambition.

It cannot be doubted but the agents and partizans of the French nation have long endeavored to involve this country in the calamities of war;—and finding that our national adminiſtration could neither be influenced nor controled, they have ſeduloufly attempted to alienate the confidence and affections of the people from it. To effect this purpoſe they have aſſailed the character of the late ſupreme Executive of our nation—a character precious to America, and which will be revered as long as moral excellence ſhall be known and reſpected by mankind.

This nation has alſo refuſed, with circumſtances of indignity, to give audience to a miniſter lately ſent to them from this country, charged with the moſt friendly embaſſy.

Although we may be aſſured that the United States will wiſh to maintain the neutral ground which they have wiſely aſſumed, and will deprecate the calamities of a war; yet, under ſuch an accumulation of untoward circumſtances, has it not become our duty to prepare for a ſerious ſtate of things?

Should matters be brought to the laſt neceſſity, we cannot doubt but the Genius of America, that Genius which the Almighty inſpired to vindicate our liberties and aſſert our independence, will exert itſelf with the moſt active energy, and will convince the world that America, determined to be free, will never diſpute about the qualifications of a maſter.

We are happy in our confidence in the wiſdom and rectitude of the perſon to whom the national executive power is at preſent committed. His wiſdom and ſtability has been often manifeſted, upon moſt important and trying occaſions, in ſupport of the liberties, the honor and independence of our country; and we have the ſatisfaction to know that foreign influence had no ſhare in his appointment.

There has been a diverſity of opinion concerning the relative rank of ſome of militia, from whence inconveniences have reſulted. To obviate uncertainty in this reſpect, I would recommend to the conſideration of the legiſlature the expediency of aſcertaing by act of government, the military rank, ſo far as it is not already eſtabliſhed by the grades of office.

To whatever concluſions, gentlemen, your deliberations ſhall lead to promote the intereſt, happineſs and ſecurity of the ſtate, you will pleaſe to be aſſured, will meet with my moſt hearty concurrence, and that I ſhall be happy to render you every aſſiſtance in my power, to facilitate the buſineſs the buſineſs of the ſeſſion.

Pittſburgh, June 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, on French creek, to his friend in this town, dated May 26, 1797.

"This day a violent ſtorm of wind, hail and rain in a ſouth weſt direction, took this place, and has unroofed moſt of the houſes in it—your houſe is ſo much injured that I fear it will have to be taken down—nearly one half of Wabib's houſe is blown down—a ſon of Mr. Dunn's was killed by the fall of a chimney—how far it has extended I cannot yet learn."

The Hon. JONATHAN DAYTON is re elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—and Mr. J. W. CONDY, Clerk, in the room of Mr. Beckley.

The London news of the 24th of March, publiſhed under the Boſton head of May 9, in our laſt, announcing the promulgation of a meſſage from the Emperor to the King of Great Britain, declaring, that "he was reduced to the fatal neceſſity of ſuing for an immediate peace to ſave his empire, &c." is without the leaſt foundation. In the parliamentary proceedings to the 1ſt of April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the meſſage, and on the 31ſt of March the ſubject of the Imperial loan was agitated, and the neceſſity of another grant agreed to.

In the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, March Term, 1797.

Breeches ... Trespaſs, vi et armis.
vs ...
Smallclothes

It was ſtated on the part of the plaintiff that the word breeches was of Saxon origin; and had been uſed time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; ſo that a right by preſcription now exiſted. That the word Smallclothes, was an intruder, and began in that city about twenty years ago, in the family of a taylor, of the name of M'Faddayn, who had got forward by his induſtry, until his wife and daughters began to aſſect a dreſs, manner of living, and ſtile of language above his occupation. They attempted a reform with the cuſtomers, not to ſay they wanted a pair of breeches made or mended; but a pair of ſmallclothes. This affectation of delicacy continued a ſubject of ridicule for a long time, and made its way only among ſt the loweſt of the citizens, been forgotten, and it has been taken up by ſome claſſes bordering on poliſhed life, and eſpecially in the villages is getting into vogue—That the avoiding the known and appropriate term breeches, carries with it a greater indelicacy than the unaffected mention of it, becauſe you diſcover what muſt be in the imagination of the lady or gentleman, whoſe ſhuns the phraſeology.

(To be continued.)

Further Explanations on the REVENUE LAW paſſed on the 3d of March 1797, by the Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

THIS act, though ſupplementary to former acts in relation to duties on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, has no reference to any ſtills employed in the diſtillation of ſpirits from foreign materials; nor has it any reference to the ſtills in any diſtillery in a city, town or village, the capacity of all the ſtills of which is four hundred gallons or upwards. In reſpect to all country ſtills whatever, employed in diſtilling domeſtic materials, and to ſtills employed on like materials in cities, towns & villages, in which the whole capacity of the ſtills is leſs than four hundred gallons, the following principles are eſtabliſhed by force and virtue of this act, taken in connection with the unrepealed parts of former acts,

1ſt All diſtillers *muſt* in the month of *June* in every year make *entry* of their ſtills *as heretofore*: and if they propoſe to diſtil by *licence*, their *election* muſt be ſignified, as formerly, *in writing at the time of entry in June*. It is *particularly* to be obſerved, that if no election be made to diſtil by licence at the time of entry, the diſtiller will be abſolutely held by law to pay a duty of fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of his ſtill for the year enſuing, payable in two half yearly inſtalments, ſhould his ſtill be worked once during the ſaid year, juſt as if this law of 1797 had not been paſſed. If the election to diſtil by licence be omitted to be made, no licence will be demandable by the diſtiller during ſuch year, nor can any elector grant a licence to ſuch non electing diſtiller. This cannot be made too plain to the officers and diſtillers, and I requeſt you to impreſs it on them.

2d. If at the time of entry in June annually an *election* be made to *diſtil by licence*, the diſtiller may at his option demand licence, for either of the following periods or terms for which he will be chargeable at the following rates, *viz.*

For a licence for two weeks or fourteen days, at ſix cents for every gallon of the capacity of the ſtill, including its head.

For a licence for one month, at ten cents as aforeſaid.

For a licence for two months, at eighteen cents as aforeſaid.

For a licence for three months, at twenty-four cents as aforeſaid.

For a licence for four months, at thirty cents as aforeſaid.

For a licence for five months, at thirty-ſix cents aforeſaid.

For a licence for ſix months, at forty-two cents as aforeſaid.

3d. If a diſtiller, *having actually electted in June* to pay by licence, proceeds to *any* diſtillation without *taking out* ſuch licence, or after it ſhall expire, he will be liable to pay a duty of forty-two cents per gallon on the capacity of his ſtill, including its head.

4th. No ſecond or ſubſequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the ſtill, for which licence is requeſted, ſhall have been paid and diſcharged.

5th. After a licence has been taken out, whether for a fortnight or one or more months, it cannot be altered to include a time longer, or ſhorter, than that for which it was granted, nor can it be returned for the purpoſe of obtaining other licence, comprehending the ſame time, or more, or the whole, or any part of the ſame time. Nor can that licence be in any way prolonged, or otherwiſe altered or varied. When its term expires, a new one can be taken out at the pleaſure of the *electing* diſtiller for any lawful term.

The right of uſing, during the licenced term, a ſtill for which a licence has been obtained, may be transferred to new owner; due entry of the ſaid being previouſly made with the proper officer of inſpection, in which caſe the act or inſtrument of transfer ought to be endorſed upon the licence.

It is to be carefully and impreſſively obſerved to the collectors and diſtillers, that ſtills not entered in the month of June, remain liable to all the unrepealed proviſions and penalties, preſcribed by former acts.

In executing this law, the officers of the revenue will be moſt particularly careful to remind all the diſtillers, *that an omiſſion to ſignify in June, and in writing, their election to pay duty by licence*, will leave them *during the enſuing year liable* to the charge of *fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their ſtills*, without a poſſibility of relief, if they ſhall employ any ſuch ſtill in any act of diſtillation.

JOHN NEVILL,
Inſpector of the Revenue.

*** The members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical ſociety are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next at the uſual time and place.

By order,
JAMES B. CLOW Sec'y.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS juſt received and is now opening a freſh ſupply of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1797.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & cuſtomers that he has juſt received a freſh ſupply of SPRING GOODS, conſiſting of fancy, ſtriped and india nankeens, olive janes, pillow fuſtians, mantua, ſattins, luteſtrings, modes, farſnetts, ell-wide perſians, &c. book, jaconett and tamboured muſlins, muſlin ſhawls with field and handſome borders, garden fans, umbrellas, and a variety of new goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, as well as the uſual credit.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1797.

A Proclamation,

BY *virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeals of Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and John Baird, William Jack, James Barr and John Irwin, Eſquires, his Aſſociate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of ſaid ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been, or ſhall be committed or perpetrated within the ſaid county, and to deliver the goal of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, and to me directed.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be held at Greenſburgh for the county of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday in June next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and miſdemeanors of the deſcription aforeſaid, and notice is hereby given to all that will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, that they be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons with their rolls, records, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Greenſburgh, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1797.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

BY *virtue of ſundry writs of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, on the 13th day of June next, all the following deſcribed parcels of LAND, to wit.*

One equal undivided moiety of all that certain tract of land ſituate in Pitt townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, (now Allegheny county) adjoining lands of John Ormſby, James Devenart and William Beatty, containing by eſtimation 273 acres acres and allowance—alſo the undivided moiety of that certain tract of land lying in Pitt townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, now Allegheny, adjoining lands of Elie Coulter and Hans Nicholas Davis, containing by eſtimation 300 acres—all the undivided moiety of all that certain tract of land ſituate in Fairfield and Donegal townſhips in Weſtmoreland county, bounded by lands of James Burford, Arthur St. Clair, Eſq. and George Glenn, containing by eſtimation 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs—alſo the one equal undivided moiety of that certain tract of land called Jamiſon's Delight, ſituate on the old trading path between Conemaugh and Black Lick creek, in the county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Richard Shannon, Samuel Waddle and others, containing by computation 318 acres and an half and allowance—alſo the equal undivided fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land lying on the four mile run in the county of Weſtmoreland, which Thomas Jamieſon purchaſed of one Benj. Sutton—alſo one equal undivided fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land lying on the waters of Mill creek, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which Thomas Jamieſon purchaſed of William M'Min—alſo one equal and undivided half part of all that improvement, plantation and tract of land, known by the name of Gibbs and Brattons creek, deſcending from the Laurel Hill, bounded on the north by Samuel Gibbs's land, and on the weſt by Leonard Reed, and about ten miles from Legionier, all ſeized and taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Michael Huffnagle.

And by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at ſame time and place, all the right and title of Ranel Stephens in and to an undivided half part of a tract or piece of land ſituate in Ligonier Valley, adjoining lands of ——— Campbell and ——— Thompſon, containing 117 acres and allowance, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of the ſaid Ranel Stephens.

And alſo at the ſame time and place by virtue of ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, will be expoſed to public ſale a conſiderable quantity of Merchandize, Horſes, Saddles, &c. ſeized and taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of ſundry perſons, by

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, May 27, 1797.

Pittſburgh, June 3.

The documents referred to in the Preſident's Speech have been laid before Congreſs—The Houſe of Repreſentatives had not agreed, when our accounts left Philadelphia, on an anſwer to the Preſident's Speech—The debates are lengthy, but not intereſting—they would diſcover more patriotiſm and love of their country, if, at this important criſis, they would wave ſmall matters, and enter into the object of their meeting, with the firmneſs and candour becoming the Repreſentatives of a free people.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

In the Senate on Saturday, John Quincey Adams, eſq. the Preſident's eldeſt ſon, was nominated miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

Robert Preſcott, eſq. Lieutenant Governor of Canada, is appointed Governor and Commander in chief of Lower Canada.

Several letters have been received from the Commiſſioner of the United States, and thoſe compoſing his ſuit at the Natchez, under date of April 1, by theſe we learn ſeveral intereſting particulars, of the ſtate and condition of the Spaniſh ſettlers, and of that beautifull country; the Miſſiſippi river is at this time THIRTY THREE miles wide at the place where the party are, the weather had already became as warm as it is at Philadelphia in July—the verdure and beauty of the Landſcapes are beyond deſcription beautiful; the Spaniſh ſettlers are deſcribed as very deſirous of becoming CITIZENS of the United States, which is not all pleaſing to perſons in power—the buſineſs between the two governments in that quarter, it is ſuppoſed will not be accompliſhed in the preſent ſeaſon.

The French Directory ſtates, in an article addreſſed to the miniſter of war reſpecting the orders given to all military perſons to rejoin their corps before the 21ſt inſt. that a ſixth campaign being unavoidable, the Republican armies ſhall again be ſubſiſted like laſt year, at the expenſe of foreign countries.

WANTED.

A perſon who writes a good hand and underſtands figures. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1797.

I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting Iſaac Fitzgeral, my indented ſervant.

JAMES PATTERSON.

May 30, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots No. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, in townſhip No. 7, and Range No. 2, of the North Weſtern Territory, were purchaſed October 24th, 1787, of the United States in the city of New York, for the joint uſe of William Duer of the one part, and Robert Johnſton, Abſalom Martin, James Simpſon, and Iſrael Ludlow of the ſecond part.—Alſo Lots No. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36, of townſhip No. 8, Range No. 2—and Lots No. 13, 14, 19 and 20, of townſhip No. 9, Range No. 2—and alſo Lots No. 9, 14, 15, and 20, of townſhip No. 7, Range No. 2, for the joint uſe of William Edgar and Alexander M'Comb of the one part, and Robert Johnſton, Abſalom Martin, James Simpſon, and Iſrael Ludlow of the ſecond part.

The ſubſcriber, agent for the parties of the ſecond part, being informed that Daniel M'Elheran, attorney for William Hill, has ſold, and is offering for ſale a part of the above mentioned Lots, thinks it his duty, in this public manner, to inform thoſe who have purchaſed, and thoſe who may hereafter be induced to purchaſe, that he is in poſſeſſion of the original article, which entitles the parties of the ſecond part to one equal moiety of the above mentioned Lots, and that he is determined to proſecute the ſame as the law directs.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April laſt a Bay HORSE eight years old this ſpring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white ſpot on his noſe, had a belt on, with a leather ſtrap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittſburgh, or gives information where he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by,

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1ſt, 1797.

A few TOWN LOTS

will be offered for Sale on MONDAY the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at the houſe of JOSEPH R. POSTLETHWAITE. The terms will be made known by

STEEL SEMPLE, for
Turnbull, Marmie & Co.

Pittſburgh, May 15, 1797.

815

ands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable Tracts of land, lying in the triangle of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Allegheny river, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers; and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agree. ably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago creek, and said Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the Company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same, are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber during this season, the price for the season for each mare is three dollars and an half and one bushel of oats, and seven dollars and two bushel of oats for insuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a star and nip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, seven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former stands. The money to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares crossing either of the rivers

Tavern-keepers in the county of Allegheny, will take NOTICE,

THAT all tavern licenses now existing will expire on the 10th day of August next, and all persons who shall continue after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenses, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who intend after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they must present petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the first Monday in June next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, instant, ran away from the subscriber living on the Glade road in Westmoreland county, ten miles from Greensburgh, a negro slave named TOM GADDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, stout well made fellow, talks both the English and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muslin overalls and jacket, one pair of silk and cotton hose, and a pair of woolen hose, one fine and one wool hat, and sundry other wearing apparel; the presumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Presqu'isle. Whoever takes up said slave and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any jail, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. *tf,*

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and former customers, that he has removed his STORE from the mouth of Turtle creek to the house occupied by John Reed, the corner of the Diamond, and near the Court and Market house, where he has a general assortment of GOODS, for sale on moderate terms for cash or country produce. Those indebted to him will please to make payment.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, May 17, 1797.

N. B. A few good Kentucky Boats for sale, apply as above.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant, three indented Dutch servant men, of the following descriptions, WILLIAM HEYMIRICK, by trade a painter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, somewhat attached to company, brown complexion; had on and took with him a short brown coat and overalls, also a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow cassimer waistcoat and breeches; he some time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it: he wears his hair tied.

WILLIAM HAMMIS, by trade a blacksmith, but professes the locksmith branch particularly, a robust, well made man, not exceeding 25 years of age, very much inclined to idleness and smoaking, marked with the small pox, of a brown complexion, short hair, a forbidding look, he usually wore when at work a short coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloaths

PETER SMITH, by trade a common blacksmith, a short corpulent man, very full faced, in whose mouth will the pipe ever be seen when striking on the anvil, or blowing the bellows, he usually wore a large flat crowned hat, speaks very bad English, a dark complexion, short hair.

The aforesaid servants have been seen travelling towards Greensburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the said servants in any goal in the state, or elsewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittsburgh, reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1797.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the deeds of the land belonging to Charles Baker's estate is in the hands of long Thomas M Kee, and that I have given him a deed of conveyance. This is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said deeds, as I am not able to make them good to him.

MARY BAKER.

May 15, 1797.

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beaver creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same this spring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to six dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour necessary in clearing; and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions Also Ten or more smart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this season, and the ensuing Summer, and supplies of good provisions. Any persons chusing to engage on these terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Bready's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. *2m*

Donation Lands for Sale.

First District,	No. 91,	200	acres.
	182,	200	
Fifth	90,	250	
Seventh	1332,	200	
Eighth	1682,	200	
	1566,	200	

Also, Out Lots No. 238, 261, 274, each containing ten acres, in the Reserved Tract on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

JUST received and now open by the subscriber, at his house in Market street, a new and well chosen assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Jewelry* and *Meats*, of various kinds, such as figs and other raisons, almonds, preserved berries, apricots, peaches and gooseberries, some Boulogne Sausages; also, perfumed hair powder, fine pomatum, and essences of several kinds.

A. Hauguel.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1797.

Weegee Township,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the second township and second range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Township. Fourteen families are already settled in this township, and more are preparing to establish there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Whelen, who is authorised to sell the same, and to receive proposals for the whole of this valuable township.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Western Territory of the United States.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE.

Enquire of

JOHN PARKER.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situated on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with boulting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work. There is on the premises a neat Frame Store House. The situation for collecting grain and the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorised to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & STITH.

April, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.